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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INDUCTION NORMS SURPASSED IN SEVERAL PROVINCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Aug 80 p 2

[Reports by Quoc Bien, Le Dung and Le Huu Chinh]

[Text] Thanh Hoa City Fulfills 111 Percent of Induction Norm

While intensifying production, standing ready to fight and organizing "festivals and drills for the determined-to-win militia and self-defense force in 1980," since the beginning of August the city of Thanh Hoa has conducted an enthusiastic emulation campaign to satisfactorily carry out the first induction stage in 1980 and to register realistic achievements to celebrate the August Revolution anniversary and the National Day on 2 September.

Thousands of male and female youths in Thanh Hoa city have enthusiastically volunteered to undergo medical checkups to prepare for the first induction stage in 1980. On the morning of 8 August 1980, Thanh Hoa City held a festival to hand over troops [to the army] and to see off the male and female youths who left the city to defend the fatherland. The Nam Ky 40, Hop Tien and Xuan Tien cooperatives, the Quang Trung and Phu Son subwards and the villages of Dong Tho, Quang Thang and others have exceeded the induction norm by 10 to 37 percent. The entire city of Thanh Hoa has fulfilled 111 percent of the induction norm with high quality.

Tien Giang Province Surpasses Induction Norm by 26.2 Percent

In July, Tien Giang Province enthusiastically organized the study of various directives on induction in 1980 in order to thoroughly understand them. All levels, sectors and mass organizations have closely cooperated in effectively promoting the induction task. Thousands of youths of the military service age have enlisted. Since the beginning of August, districts in the province have sent out 2,800 youths to join the army. Generally speaking, in the current induction stage, Tien Giang Province has overfulfilled the norm set by the higher level by 26.2 percent. In particular, a number of districts and villages have attained high norms such as Cai Be District with 204.44 percent, Cai Lay District with 125.4 percent, An Huu Village with 240 percent and Phu An Village with 200 percent.

Many Districts and Cities in Hoang Lien Son Overfulfill Induction Norm

While performing production and training and standing ready for combat, districts and cities in Hoang Lien Son Province have urgently gathered cadres to carry out the induction task this year satisfactorily and effectively from both the quantitative and qualitative points of view. The following districts, cities and units have fulfilled high norms: Bat Xat District 110 percent, Lao Cai City 106.6 percent, Yen Binh District 101.53 percent, Luc Yen District 104.4 percent, Tran Yen District 100.7 percent and the Construction Service 100.01 percent.

The districts and units which have fulfilled 100 percent of the induction norm are Van Ban, Van Yen, Than Uyen, Bao Thang, Bao Yen, the Industrial and Handicraft Services and so forth.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

REPORT ON INDUCTION IN VINH PHU, BEN TRE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] VNA--Vinh Phu: Vinh Phu Province has completed the first induction stage in 1980 and fulfilled 100.3 percent of the norm set by the state.

During the recent induction stage, almost all hamlets and villages have organized festivals to motivate youths to join the army and to see them off on their departure day.

The ethnic minorities in Tam Dao, Phong Chau, Song Lo, Thanh Son and Lap Thach Districts have delivered a number of troops larger than the set norm and have thus satisfactorily completed the induction stage. Mass organizations belonging to the youth and women's unions and trade unions have sent hundreds of cadres to villages to motivate people to see off their children on the day the latter left for the army and also to satisfactorily carry out the army rear task.

Ben Tre: The districts of Mo Cay, Giong Trom and Thanh Phu and the city of Ben Tre have satisfactorily carried out the first induction stage in 1980. The various sectors and levels in the province have concentrated efforts on motivating, educating and persuading youths in Ben Tre and making them understand their responsibility and obligation to defend the fatherland. Induction councils at various levels have properly played their role as general staff to provide timely assistance for party committees at various echelons and for the [local] administration to satisfactorily guide and organize the induction task.

The primary organizations have complied with the necessary procedures in examining and ratifying name lists, taken firm hold of the youths' situation, worked out plans to train, educate and mobilize the youths and have simultaneously tried to eliminate negative practices such as injustice, irrationalities and violation of the people's right to collective ownership during the induction process.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

HOOLIGANS HUNTED DOWN--The armed forces and people in Dong Ha City, Binh Tri Thien Province, have organized the hunting down of hooligans specializing in robbery, smuggling and disrupting social order and security. Dong Ha City, which straddles Highways No 1 and 0 and the national railroad, boasts such facilities as a port area, a railway station and a bus terminal crowded with commuters day and night. Taking advantage of this situation, hooligans and smugglers carried out confidence tricks and robberies and tried to obtain goods through illicit contacts. They formed themselves into groups and operated in specific areas of the city. Duly motivated, the armed forces and people of Dong Ha have organized forces to suppress these criminals. They have collected and provided a great deal of information about the activities of hooligans and have arrested nearly 100 of them in their hideouts, along with large amounts of stolen property. The armed forces and people of Dong Ha are continuing to track down the remaining criminals so as to maintain social order and security and to build a new life in the city. [Text] [BK220544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Sep 80]

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV LEADERS GREET CYPRIOT INDEPENDENCE DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] SRV Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho has sent the following greetings message to His Excellency Spyros Kyrianiou, President of the Republic of Cyprus:

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Cyprus, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government and in my own name, may I convey my warm greetings to Your Excellency and to the people and government of the Republic of Cyprus.

I hope that the Cypriot people will win further successes in their struggle against imperialism and reactionary forces to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to build their country into a prosperous one.

I hope that the existing solidarity and friendly relationships between the Vietnamese and Cypriot peoples will be increasingly consolidated and developed.

I wish Your Excellency good health and present my high regards.

On this occasion, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach also sent a greetings message to Nikos Rolandis, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus.

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CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

VCP GREETES URAGUAYAN CP--Hanoi VNA September 23--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam has sent a message to the Communist Party of Uruguay on its 60th anniversary, saying: "We wish you more and still greater success in your struggle for national independence, freedom, democracy and social progress in Uruguay. We would like to reiterate the Vietnamese people's strong solidarity with and support for your just struggle. We take this opportunity to sincerely thank the Communist Party and the people of Uruguay for your warm support for the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. war in the past and in building socialism and defending their country from Beijing expansionism at present." [Text] [OW231523 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 23 Sep 80]

MALI NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi, 21 Sep (VNA)--Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho today conveyed his warm greetings to President Moussa Traore of the Republic of Mali on the 20th National Day of the republic. In his message, the Vietnamese leader says: Over the past 20 years, the industrious and courageous Malian people have overcome many difficulties and won all-round achievements. The Vietnamese people are elated at this, and sincerely wish the Malian people new successes in defending their national independence and building a prosperous country. May the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Mali consolidate and develop constantly. [Text] [BK211554 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 21 Sep 80]

CSO: 4220

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'VNA' CARRIES HISTORICAL ARTICLE ON NATIONAL HERO NGUYEN TRAI

OW241431 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 24 Sep 80

[VNA headline: "600th Birth Anniversary of Nguyen Trai (1380-1980); Nguyen Trai--A Humanist (from an Article Published by the Social Sciences Commission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam)"]

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 24--Ardent patriotism, boundless love for the people and profound humanism motivated each action of Nguyen Trai, as shown by his eventful life, his noble combats and even his tragic death, which was magnified by the martyr's aura. The respect and prestige which his memory enjoys in Viet Nam are quite understandable. But it has taken him 600 years to become known in the world.

Since his childhood Nguyen Trai had received a thorough family education from his beloved grandfather and father.

As his father Nguyen Ung Long remarked:

"At the age of six he (Nguyen Trai) enjoyed reading books."

In his late teens, Nguyen Trai was already renowned for his literary talent:

"When a young man, his fame pervaded the literary world."

The social upheavals at Nguyen Trai's time, which he discussed with his grandfather and father, also had an impact on his mind.

In 1400, Nguyen Trai graduated as a doctor of literature at the first competitions held under the Ho Dynasty. Afterwards, both Nguyen Ung Long and Nguyen Trai became officials of the Ho Royal Administration.

Nguyen Ung Long later changed his name to Nguyen Phi Khanh, and was appointed a member of the Royal Academy (an office which prepared documents for the king) and concurrently dean of the Quoc Tu Giam (state university).

Nguyen Trai was named censor at the Ho Court.

The policies of the Ho Dynasty were fraught with mistakes and shortcomings, but compared with the delaying and conservative Tran Court, the Ho Court had, in some respects, shown a tendency for bold reforms and renovations. Nguyen Trãi collaborated with the new royal court in the hope of implementing reforms likely to extricate the country from the disorder which marked the decline of the Tran Dynasty.

Hardly had Nguyen Trãi embarked on a political career before a great disaster befell his country. The Ming feudalists of China invaded Vietnam. The war of resistance led by the Ho Court ended in defeat. It was closely followed by historic changes which upset Nguyen Trãi's whole life. His father, Nguyen Phi Khanh, was captured by the enemy, and exiled to China. Nguyen Trãi was put under house arrest by Ming troops at Dong Quan (Thang Long, now Hanoi).

Nguyen Trãi soon left Dong Quan and stayed for some time at Con Sen (in Chi Linh District, Hai Hung Province), then travelled to many parts of the war-torn country. (The theory that Nguyen Trãi had lived 10 years (under house arrest) at Dong Quan is groundless.)

During these years Nguyen Trãi lived like a traveller who had "strayed one thousand miles from home," as the author often recalled in his poems. But what upset Nguyen Trãi most was to see the people being drowned in blood, fire and tears. Wherever he went, he witnessed savage crimes by the invaders.

Nguyen Trãi highly valued King Ho Quy Ly's spirit of struggle against the invaders, and admired the indomitable will of the anti-Ming uprisings at that time. However, he pondered a great deal about the failure of the Ho Court, and did not believe that the uprisings led by the Tran aristocrats (Tran Ngôi and Tran Quy Khoang) could succeed.

A mandarin of the Ho Court, Nguyen Trãi was well aware that it was committed to resisting the invaders and had made tremendous efforts and devoted considerable material resources to preparations for the resistance.

But in Nguyen Trãi's opinion, the main cause of the defeat of the Ho Court was "harassing taxes and impositions, back-breaking corvees, drastic laws, severe punishments, egoistic public services and government officials who were only anxious to enrich their families, who did not care about the people's misery and the damage they were doing to their country."

He believed the Ho Court fell because it had alienated itself from the people and had failed to unite the entire people to fight against the invaders and defend the country.

Judging from a number of poems he wrote, it seems that Nguyen Trãi had once gone to China during this period. According to a number of poems he wrote, Nguyen Trãi had travelled by sea to Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, then went further north to Kiangsi and Anhwei, the whole trip taking him about three years. That trip certainly helped him to understand better the situation of the Ming Court.

Meanwhile, in the jungled mountains of Lam Son (Thanh Hoa Province), Le Loi was secretly gathering forces, preparing for a big uprising. In 1416, Le Loi and 18 of his closest friends held an oath-taking ceremony at Lung Nhai, vowing to fight shoulder to shoulder until their last breath to save the country and the people.

Nguyen Trai, together with Le Loi and the command of the insurgent army, led the Lam Son uprising to total victory.

The Lam Son uprising broke out early in 1418 and ended in 1427 with the surrender of all the enemy forces, military and civilian. The process of its development and success may be divided into three stages.

The first stage (1418) consisted of six years of activity in the jungled mountain area of Thanh Hoa. The insurgents had to fight against very long odds. The Ming encircled the insurgents at many places and conducted big "sweeping" operations in a bid to quell the uprising. The newly formed Lam Son army sometimes sustained heavy losses. With the full support of the people, however, it overcame initial difficulties and matured in the hard fight.

The second stage (1424-1425) lasted over a year when the insurgent army began to build a new resistance base in Nghe An (now Nghe Tinh Province), and the patriotic fight developed into a large-scale national liberation war.

In the third stage (1426-1427), the national liberation war expanded widely throughout the whole country and won final victory.

Towards the end of 1426, the insurgent army launched the Ninh Kieu-Tot Dong offensive, defeating a major part of the enemy forces and forcing the rest to entrench themselves behind their defense works.

At the end of 1427, the insurgent forces won a great victory at Chi Lang-Xuong Giang. Within 27 days, they wiped out 150,000 reinforcement troops sent by the enemy to rescue those beleaguered in Dong Quan, smashing the greatest war effort of the Ming Court.

Following that heavy defeat, the remaining Ming forces at Dong Quan and other towns under the command of Wang Shung had to surrender to the insurgents.

Nguyen Trai set free all the Ming troops--more than 100,000--who had either surrendered or been captured, and allowed them to go home in safety.

At the end of 1427 and early in 1428, the country was swept clean of the aggressor troops.

The resounding victory of the Lam Son uprising had wrested back independence and sovereignty for Dai Viet (as Viet Nam was called at that time). After only 20 years, the brutal rule of the Ming Court had collapsed, and its ambition to absorb the Vietnamese nation into the Chinese ethnic community had been deflated. From then on, for more than four consecutive centuries, the Chinese feudalists dared not invade Dai Viet again.

Dai Viet's victory also caused numerous difficulties and lasting damage to the Ming Court and blocked this empire's drive into Southeast Asia. By invading and seeking to destroy Dai Viet, the Ming planned to prepare the ground for widening their expansion and threatening countries of Southeast Asia.

The bitter defeat of "the heavenly court" had made it impossible for the Ming to further widen its aggression. As a result, other Southeast Asian countries were saved from the danger of invasion by the Ming empire. The political domination imposed by Ching Hua (a Chinese general) on those countries also rapidly crumbled, and its only vestige was a handful of Chinese emigrants and insignificant influence of Chinese culture which could in no way compare with that of India.

Nguyen Trai had made enormous contributions to that great victory, the consequences of which were incalculable.

The Lam Son uprising had overcome the errors committed in the resistance led by the Ho Court, as well as other anti-Ming uprisings, and rapidly developed into a liberation war bearing a deep and broad national and popular character.

The command of the uprising comprised patriots of different social and ethnic origin, hailing from all parts of the country. The insurgent forces, as Nguyen Trai remarked, fought and matured under the people's protection.

In addition to the insurgent forces which developed into a national army, there were local armed forces in the villages and hamlets. The Lam Son uprising combined the fighting strength of the insurgent army with the people's uprisings which was the basis of its strength. These were original features of the national liberation war led by Le Loi and Nguyen Trai, demonstrating a high level of development of the people's war.

Nguyen Trai combined a determination to restore national independence with a genuine desire for peace and humanitarian ideals.

With victory, Nguyen Trai had the honour of writing Binh Ngo Dai Cac (Proclamation of Victory Over the Wu). This was not only a declaration of independence informing the nation of the victory of the patriotic war, but also a wonderful summing-up of the struggle to defeat the Wu invaders, and the whole process of historic evolution of Vietnam up until the beginning of the 15th century. In this document, Nguyen Trai gave the first profound definition of the Vietnamese nation, elucidated the basic features of the nation's vitality and epitomized the great values of Vietnam's national culture.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PHU KHANH PARTY BUILDING--Tens of thousands of new party members have been recruited and as many as 650 party chapters and organizations at the village level have been formed in Phu Khanh Province over the past more than 5 years. Implementing the Party Central Committee Secretariat's Directive No 103, the standing committee of the Provincial Party Committee recently decided to award the "1980 strong party organization" banners to 10 grassroots party organizations and chapters. [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Sep 80]

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PROGRESS IN REGISTERING BUSINESSES REPORTED

BK191540 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Sep 80

[NHAN DAN 19 September Editorial: "Registration of Industrial and Commercial Businesses"]

[Text] The registration of industrial, commercial and service businesses in the collective and private economic sectors has been carried out nationwide for more than a month now. Many businessmen have promptly and relatively truthfully declared their business in accordance with registration requirements. The number of industrial, commercial and service business establishments registered in many provinces and cities has increased from 1.5 to 2 or 3 times, and over 6 times in some places, as compared with the list of establishments for tax collection purposes. The business income declared has also increased considerably.

These initial results were possible because all localities and managerial branches have firmly grasped the goal and requirements of business registration and have made relatively good preparations concerning the training of cadres, the acquisition of the necessary material conditions and the dissemination and explanation of the policy concerned. Difficulties and shortcomings have been reported chiefly in localities where careful preparations have not been made, and especially in districts, city wards and city precincts where there is a large number of households privately engaging in industrial and commercial business and where management is lax. In these localities, a number of targeted establishments have not yet registered their business; the registration period has been prolonged; the declarations made are unclear and inconsistent with the actual status of business; and not a few households have tried to declare their income as less than it actually is.

To insure smooth registration of industrial and commercial businesses, it is necessary to concentrate on explaining to everyone so that they truly understand the goal and requirements of this work. Registration is an important economic measure. It is aimed not only at solving the problems concerning industrial and commercial taxes but, first and foremost, at enabling managerial organs to firmly grasp the capabilities

of the various economic components in order to reorganize branches and trades and guide and develop production and business in accordance with socialist guidelines in a way beneficial to the national economy and the living conditions of the masses. Properly carrying out the registration of businesses is meant to contribute to managing the market and insuring just and rational distribution in society.

Participating in the registration of industrial and commercial business is both an obligation and a duty of collectives and private households engaging in production or business. Any organization or individual must register with and obtain permission from the state in order to conduct business. Business establishments are obliged to strictly observe business registration regulations and the prescribed state policies and systems, serve the common interests of society and contribute part of their income to the cause of building and defending the country. In return, they have the legal right to conduct business protected by the state, and are entitled to receive guidance in developing production and business, technical assistance, material supplies, help in the consumption of their products and loans of capital.

The local administrative organs and managerial branches should concentrate on finishing business registration within a short period of time with good effect and quality. The declarations made must be promptly and accurately tabulated. With regard to collectives and households engaging in branches and trades which are being promoted by the state, it is necessary to promptly issue business licenses to them after they have correctly observed all registration procedures.

Close guidance by the local party committee echelons and the administration, coupled with the direct participation of mass organizations--especially the trade unions, youth union and women's union--and of artisan and handicraft cooperatives' associations, constitutes a deciding factor for success in this work.

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AGRICULTURE

GIA LAI-CONG TUM OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON AGRICULTURE

BK211347 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Sep 80

["Voice of Vietnam correspondent's interview with Comrade (Ksor Ly), alternate member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Gia Lai-cong Tum Provincial Party Committee, on the status of agricultural and forestry production over the past 5 years in the province"--recorded]

[Summary] [Question] Comrade, would you please tell us about the province's successes in agricultural and forestry production in the past 5 years.

[Answer] In the past 5 years, with assistance from the central government, we have achieved some initial results in this regard.

"By early in 1980 we had increased the settled farming area from 17,000 hectares in 1975 to 75,000 hectares; and in the 1979-1980 winter-spring crop season, we successfully planted almost 5,000 hectares of wet rice and achieved a high yield." The peasants were very elated over this achievement because this was the first time that our province was able to grow two rice crops a year.

"As of now we have set up 12 state farms specializing in the cultivation of rubber and tea." These state farms are developing production in a systematic manner.

"Concerning the total grain output in paddy equivalent, from 80,000 tons in 1975, it increased to 220,000 tons in 1978, and this year we are striving to achieve an average per-capita grain output of 420 kg in paddy equivalent. In 1978 the province succeeded in putting an end to chronic famine in the areas inhabited by the ethnic minority people."

Our agricultural growth has been increasing each year but it has still fallen short of requirements. A reason for this is that appropriate investments have not been made and the supply of materials has been untimely; and we must also admit that our management and guidance have not yet been satisfactory.

[Question] Comrade, please tell us about the province's weakest points in agricultural and forestry production.

[Answer] Generally, we still have some weaknesses. "We have yet to establish a specific line and economic structure for each area; and investments have not been made in an appropriate and standardized manner with regard to labor, capital, equipment and the contingent of cadres. In particular, the subsidiary food crop ratio is still low, especially with regard to manioc; and this is the weakest point which we are now striving to overcome."

One more thing, at present we feel that we are still weak in the field of organization and management, for specific guidance has not yet been given to managing and reorganizing the work force.

[Question] Comrade, what are the measures to be taken to overcome these weaknesses and develop the strong points of Tay Nguyen?

[Answer] To insure economic growth in the coming period we will make better preparations for receiving labor from other places and opening new production zones; and will strive to rapidly advance the state farms to a key position in the province's economy. Along with this, we will actively reorganize production and basically finish the establishment of cooperatives and production collectives in accordance with the production plans and orientations of each area. In the meantime, we will also encourage production in the family sector.

[Question] To meet this year's target of 300,000 tons of grain, comrade, what is your province planning to do?

[Answer] Between now and the end of this year, we will concentrate on guiding production to meet this year's grain target. In particular, we will launch a drive to plant an additional 15,000 hectares of sweet potatoes to make up for the area shortfall in the 10th-month rice crop.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY CONFERS ON WINTER-SPRING PRODUCTION SEASON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] VNA--The Ministry of Agriculture recently held in Hanoi a conference with leading comrades in charge of agriculture in the northern provinces and cities and with representatives of 32 agricultural cooperatives experienced in winter production and having yielded more than 50 quintals [of paddy] per hectare from the 1979-1980 fifth month and spring rice crop. The conference exchanged experiences and discussed measures to be taken to successfully implement the plan for the 1980 winter and 1980-1981 winter-spring production seasons.

The conference spent much time listening to the views exchanged on the experiences gained by progressive cooperatives representative of various production areas in growing the winter crops and intensively cultivating the fifth-month and spring rice crop. It discussed and contributed supplemental views on the reports of the Ministry of Agriculture on the 1979 winter and 1979-1980 winter-spring production seasons, the 1980 winter and 1980-1981 winter-spring production plan, the implementation of Decision No 318 of the Government Council encouraging full use of farmland, and the managerial situation including the contract work problem in agricultural cooperatives.

During the 1979 winter and 1980-1981 winter-spring production seasons, the weather conditions have been relatively favorable and some new policies promulgated by the government to encourage production development have exercised a positive effect; however, there have been numerous difficulties caused by a protracted drought and a shortage of material and technical supplies necessary for agriculture. Nevertheless, during the 1979 winter production season, North Vietnam as a whole cultivated 270,800 hectares of vegetables and subsidiary food crops representing a 52,400-hectare increase over the previous winter and including 213,000 hectares of grain crops composed mainly of 100,000 hectares of sweet potato--a twofold increase over the previous year--, nearly 19,000 hectares of corn--a 4,000 hectare increase--, and 93,600 hectares of potato--a decrease of nearly 10,000 hectares as compared with 1978. However, the [total] potato production proved substantial because the per hectare output showed an average increase

of 30 quintals over that in the previous year. The area grown with other kinds of vegetables and beans also exceeded the 1978 area by nearly 20,000 hectares.

The 1979 winter produced 500,000 tons of subsidiary food crops (in paddy equivalent)--100,000 tons up over the 1978 winter production season.

For the 1979-1980 winter-spring production season, the entire North Vietnam cultivated 1.13 million hectares which, though not fulfilling the plan norm, showed a 52,000-hectare increase over the previous season and which included 1.034 million hectares of rice representing 96 percent of the plan norm but 37,000 hectares less than the previous season; nevertheless, the average per hectare output was 21.37 quintals--a 2.24-quintal increase over the previous season. The rice crop output was 33 quintals per hectare in Thai Binh and 31 quintals per hectare in Hai Hung. The rice crop output was also rather high--35 to 38 quintals per hectare--in a number of districts in the delta and midlands such as Tu Loc, Cam Binh (Hai Hung) and Dong Hung (Thai Binh). Throughout North Vietnam, 32 cooperatives obtained a rice output which was either slightly inferior, equal or superior to the output of the [typical] Vu Thang cooperative. In general, the plan norms fulfilled by the subsidiary food crops' output were lower than those for the previous year (except for the potato crop which fulfilled a higher plan norm); nevertheless, the subsidiary food crops' output exceeded that in the previous year by 147,000 tons because the cultivated area was larger.

The area grown with industrial crops reached 128,000 hectares--an increase of 11,000 hectares over the previous season; however, both productivity and volume of production failed to fulfill the plan norms and the output of many crops was lower than that in the previous season.

The conference unanimously decided that, on the basis of the results of and experiences from the 1979 and 1980 winter production seasons, the northern provinces and cities should try to cultivate 360,000 hectares and more.

Concerning the crop cultivation pattern, it is necessary to consider it of prime importance to grow grain crops and to simultaneously pay due attention to vegetables, beans and other crops. Efforts must be exerted to achieve the three objectives of the winter production season--namely, increasing the volume of grain and food for human consumption, creating conditions for stepping up animal husbandry, and obtaining more products for export.

Winter and spring are a comprehensive production season when many favorable conditions exist for developing the cultivation of rice, subsidiary food and industrial crops and intensifying animal husbandry. It is necessary to highly develop the initiative, creativeness and versatility of each locality and installation in guiding production and especially in formulating and implementing plans and overcoming unexpected difficulties during the

course of production. It is necessary to strengthen the organization and management of production and distribution and to implement more satisfactorily the newly promulgated party and state policies aimed at encouraging production.

All means must be used in the endeavor to achieve the highest norms on the area, productivity and volume of production of the 10th-month rice crop and initiative must be taken in preparing all conditions for ensuring overall success of the 1980 winter and 1980-1981 winter-spring production seasons.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER AGRICULTURAL SEASON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Timely Preparations for the Winter Cultivation Season"]

[Text] It has been envisaged that the area to be cultivated during winter this year will be extended to 616,000 hectares--an increase of nearly 110,000 hectares over the previous season. Half of this envisaged area will be grown with grain crops.

If rainfall and waterlogging occur during the 10th-month crop cultivation period, they will cause great difficulties to the winter cultivation season. On the area where a second transplanting is necessary but has not yet been performed, the ricefields where this task is carried out belatedly will have a low yield and create obstacles to winter farming.

If carried out satisfactorily, the winter cultivation season will possibly make up for the low yield of the 10th-month crop. Therefore, adequate preparations are an important factor ensuring the success of any production season.

Generally speaking, provinces from Thanh Hoa northwards including the midlands and mountainous region have land and climatic conditions favorable to the cultivation of winter crops despite discrepancies in crop varieties and farming schedules.

The first great difficulty facing the forthcoming winter cultivation season is the aftermath of typhoons and floods.

It is possible for us to grow winter crops to produce grain and food for man and fodder for domestic animals. Potato can be grown in many delta provinces including areas with a mixture of earth and sand and areas with clay soil. This farinaceous plant has been successfully grown in Bac Son (Lang Son). It is possible to grow many kinds of bean in winter but it is necessary to determine the appropriate strains and farming schedules.

To take the initiative, provinces and districts must rapidly determine the appropriate regions and weather conditions for each crop variety and make preparations for this project. It is most important to make adequate preparations at the cooperatives' level.

After specialized winter cultivation areas have been shaped up--even if this is only the initial step--, it is necessary to rapidly build fields and to determine production seasons and patterns and the necessary material facilities.

Though the state has promulgated certain policies to encourage producers to pay attention to the result of their work, the implementation of these policies has not yet been specifically guided in many localities.

After drawing experiences from the combination of collective production with the lending of land to cooperative members' households in the winter cultivation season last year, each cooperative must envisage this task realistically in accordance with the spirit of the [state] policy instead of letting it be carried out at will by each locality.

Preparing seeds is the first decisive factor. Afterwards, it is necessary to organize tasks and to prepare working tools. Fertilizers are necessary for the cultivation of any plant whatever; potatoes are a high-yielding crop which, however, requires large quantities of fertilizer. Planting plans must be accompanied by fertilization plans. Since azolla is a source of fertilizer which can be rapidly developed, it requires adequate preparations.

Numerous experiences have been drawn from the previous winter cultivation seasons. To exploit the vast potentials of the winter cultivation season, it is necessary to soundly organize it and specifically guide it.

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AGRICULTURE

EXPERIENCES IN GRAIN MOBILIZATION IN MEKONG RIVER DELTA

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 20 Aug 80 p 7

[Article by Nguyen Thien Thuat, of the Ministry of Food: "A Lesson From Practical Experiences in the Grain Requisition-Purchase Movement in the Mekong River Delta"]

[Text] Over the past 5 years since the complete liberation of South Vietnam, the state has invested billions of dong's worth of material supplies to develop production in the Mekong River Delta provinces through the opening of new lands, reclamation of fallow lands, intensive cultivation and multicropping.

Out of patriotism and love for socialism and with their traditional spirit of staunch struggle during the anti-French and anti-U.S. resistance, peasants in Nam Bo have enthusiastically performed the production task, gradually embarked on the collective undertaking path and simultaneously and zealously fulfilled the grain obligation by paying taxes and debts and selling surplus paddy to the state.

However, over the past few years and especially in 1979, grain mobilization has slowed down in the Mekong River Delta and has even decreased in some areas; in fact, the collection of taxes and debts has not been completely finished in localities and the implementation of two-way economic contracts has been faced with difficulties with the result that though supplies and goods had been sent down to villages and hamlets in the previous agricultural season and had fulfilled 100 percent of the plan norms, the amount of rice collected in exchange in the following season has reached only 50 to 60 percent of the plan norms and even less in certain localities. A large volume of supplies and goods has been spoiled or lost at the intermediary level (district and village). The stimulative effect of the economic lever has not been developed as expected.

What is the reason for this state of affairs? What must be done to correct it?

The responsible sectors and levels have investigated and fully explained the abovementioned situation to help the Party Central Committee and the

government improved policies and set forth sound guidelines right at the beginning of the 1979 10th-month agricultural season and the subsequent 1980 winter-spring agricultural season.

Right at the beginning of the 1979 10th-month agricultural season, the state documents relating to the grain task (including production, mobilization and distribution) were disseminated among various provinces, sectors and mass organizations. On 1 April 1980, the Party Central Committee Political Bureau issued Resolution No 25 on "a number of policies and measures aimed at solving the current grain difficulties."

In the light of Resolution No 25, the Mekong River Delta provinces have launched a vigorous campaign to step up production and to mobilize grain, which has resulted in bringing about initial changes, disentangling obstacles and clearing the deadlock that occurred in 1979.

In the field of grain mobilization, the provinces of An Giang, Cuu Long and Tien Giang have exerted creative efforts to guide the implementation of policies, thereby further underlining the spirit and substance of Resolution No 25 of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and marking an important shift in the grain requisition-purchase movement in the Mekong River Delta.

This article reviews the situation in the past 6 months, reflects what we have noticed in the Mekong River Delta and draws some initial experiences to make a small contribution to the study conducted by various sectors and levels prior to activating the 1980 summer-fall and 10th-month agricultural seasons.

Direct Two-Way Exchange of Goods--The Most Economically Effective Measure

Part II of Resolution No 25 states: "The supply of materials must be properly organized and coordinated with requisition purchase." In this respect, the Mekong River Delta provinces have drawn bitter experiences from the management and use of material supplies and goods. The bad practice of stealing supplies and goods has been going on for many years in many areas. Proof of it are the following major cases occurring in Hau Giang: the Supply Corporation has "lost" 46,000 kgs of fertilizer, 65,000 kgs of cement and 50,000 liters of engine oil. After receiving 1.141 million kgs of urea fertilizer, the Chau Thanh (Hau Giang) Agricultural Supply Station freely sold 533,000 kgs to familiar customers on presentation of recommendation letters and sent to villages only 333,000 kgs of which only 220,000 kgs reached farmers. This station also sent to villages 6,843 insecticide cans of which farmers could buy only 1,107 (!) The Hau Giang Communications and Transportation Service "mistakenly" delivered 7,000 liters of gasoline on presentation of a phony order. The Hau Giang commercial sector also suffered the "loss" of 270 kgs of monosodium glutamate and the My Xuyen District Bank (Hau Giang) the "loss" of 125,000 dong in cash! This explains why fertilizers, gasoline, engine oil and cement were put on sale in the black market while peasants did not have them for use in the summer-fall production

seasons. It is regrettable that the persons responsible for management of these goods and those having the bad intention of stealing them are still at large, beyond the reach of law, and have not yet been tried and punished severely.

Because it had allowed these serious losses of supplies to occur, Hau Giang has fulfilled only 30 percent of the mobilization plan and has only reached an average mobilization norm of over 300 kgs per hectare while An Giang has attained about 1 ton per hectare.

What must be done to stop the theft of supplies?

This question was raised at the beginning of the grain mobilization campaign in the Mekong River Delta. An Giang, Cui Long and Tien Giang have boldly replaced the method of indirectly exchanging goods and supplies through the village medium by the method of direct exchange with collectives, cooperatives and peasant households. The supply stations, grain requisition-purchase teams and marketing cooperative shops (of the commercial sector) have ordered cadres and personnel to carry goods to villages and hamlets for exchange with farmers after broadly publishing the exchange rate and price. Together with an operational team, the chairman of the Tien Giang Provincial People's Committee went to Hau My Phu to discuss with farmers. After hearing his explanations of the policy and of the pros and cons, a peasant household--which had always been confused about the "two-way goods" policy--sat up the whole night pondering and, on the next morning, brought out 3 tons of rice for sale to the requisition-purchase station and received in return supplies and goods according to the fixed rate and price. The experience drawn from Hau My Phu was rapidly disseminated throughout the districts of Cai Lay, Cai Be and Chau Thanh. As a result, the sluggish mobilization was activated at the rate of more than 1,000 tons per day in Tien Giang and, by the end of May, this province had mobilized 50,000 tons of rice.

By applying a method of direct exchange of supplies similar to that applied in Tien Giang, An Giang and Cui Long have reaped good results. A new name has been given to this method: "New (Direct) Two-Way Economic Contract" instead of "Old (Indirect) Two-Way Economic Contract" which was formerly carried out through the medium of villages and districts. In other words, the new two-way contract means that goods are exchanged for rice according to their corresponding values, that accounts are settled immediately after the exchange and that, unlike the case in previous production seasons, the state owes the peasants nothing and vice versa.

This is a new question which has led some people to think that there would be no inconvenience if, out of sympathy for the peasants, the state temporarily advanced a certain amount of supplies to them and if the peasants repaid by selling rice to the state in the next production season. But, in fact, the contrary has happened over the past few years: When the harvest came, peasants intended to sell rice to the state according to contracts but private traders came forward as middlemen to compete in buying the

peasants' rice at a high price. Enticed by immediate profit, the peasants naturally sold rice to private traders and abstained from selling it to the state or sold only a very small quantity to the state. Thus, the state lost both supplies and rice. Though bearing red seals, contracts became invalid. As the saying goes, the state "lost both the plummet and the casting net" since it could not control rice while the rice owners and private traders "had a free hand" to manipulate the market.

"Direct two-way exchange of goods" is a clear-cut, lively measure to develop the stimulative effect of the economic lever and to bring about high economic effectiveness. Witness the case of An Giang which, as of 31 May 1980, mobilized 106,000 tons of rice including 45,997 tons obtained through the "new two-way goods exchange" system, 22,636 tons through the "old two-way goods exchange" method and 16,307 tons bought at the agreed price. What does this practical achievement mean? It clearly demonstrates the stark truth that if supplies and goods are delivered into the farmers' hands in sufficient quantity (without any deduction), farmers will readily sell their rice. This does not mean a "lack of sympathy"--that is, no delivery of goods, no sale of rice. For example, also in An Giang, for the previous production season, the old two-way contract stipulated that a dong's worth of rice would be exchanged for a dong's worth of goods (which meant that 200 kgs of rice would be sold per hectare). Seeing that this rate was, in practice, detrimental to the state, An Giang motivated peasants to sell an additional amount of rice. As a result, a dong's worth of goods (old contract) bought 2 dong's worth of rice, raising the quantity of rice purchased from 200 kgs to 400 kgs per hectare. This means that, once enlightened politically, peasants are ready to sacrifice private interests for the common ones of the revolution. The peasants' action was really motivated by sympathy and loyalty.

Let me add that, since our state has had to overcome numerous difficulties to acquire material supplies, it will be a crime against both the party and state if we fail to deliver to peasants the exact amount of supplies and to ensure their quality. Another good achievement of the An Giang commercial sector is that it has been able to sell a large volume of goods at high prices, to collect a large amount of cash and to help the grain sector acquire additional cash for use in purchasing tens of thousands of tons of rice at the agreed price.

Since we are carrying out the economic task, we must think over the "new" method of "two-way goods exchange," especially when it is applied in the Mekong River Delta provinces where the cooperativization movement is still at the initial stage and where rice is still owned mostly by individual peasant households.

Politico-Ideological Indoctrination Measures

Some people mistakenly think that if you have supplies and goods, you can buy rice without having to give lengthy explanations. Realities have demonstrated the need-after obtaining goods--to consider ways to deliver them to

the people, and to determine the exchange rate in order to bring about good results. To this end, it is necessary to carry out explanatory propaganda and to arouse the people's love for the country and socialism; if so, the people will readily see the truth and will gladly pay taxes and debts and sell their surplus rice even though they are faced with some difficulties and inconveniences. An Giang, Cuu Long and Tien Giang have been able to purchase a large volume of rice because they have properly carried out the politico-ideological task. For instance, An Giang has motivated young school pupils to persuade their families to sell each an additional gia [20 kgs] of paddy. Consequently, thousands of pupils' families have sold thousands more of gia of paddy to the state.

To speak of the politico-ideological task is to speak of the human being. Uncle Ho said: "Cadres decide everything." This is all the more evident in carrying out the grain task. Wherever cadres and party members set good examples, a large volume of rice can be mobilized. The villages of Thach An (Hau Giang), Binh Thanh (Dong Thap) and Hau My Phu (Tien Giang) have surpassed the grain obligation norm because 100 percent of their cadres and party members have fully paid taxes and debts and have sold surplus rice to the state.

Because they are still concerned about the private interests of their families, many district and village cadres enthusiastically accept high [requisition-purchase] norms when attending meetings but neglect the mobilization [of grain] on return to their respective districts and villages. The words and deeds of these persons are obviously hampering the mass movement. Therefore, the politico-ideological task must not be neglected. Some have taken advantage of the fact that basic installations are still organizationally weak to find a pretext for sluggishness, alleging that they have been unable to motivate the masses because of a shortage of capable cadres. With the belief that the grain task is that of the grain sector alone, a number of cadres have only perfunctorily participated in it and, though claiming that they are providing "assistance," have thought of returning to their respective offices and have complained of tiredness while the production season is still in full swing...

The neglect of political education has led to the degradation of a number of cadres and personnel directly in charge of the requisition-purchase task; they have stolen supplies, fraudulently raised the rice price in documents and even embezzled funds amounting to thousands of dong as in Cai Lay (Tien Giang), Thot Not (Hau Giang) and so forth.

During the recent grain mobilization campaign, party committees at various levels and the administration in provinces have issued directives and resolutions clearly indicating the jobs to be done and emphasizing the importance of the grain task. Nevertheless, only certain areas such as An Giang, Cuu Long, Tien Giang and Dong Thap have been able to properly guide the implementation of this task and to translate the leadership's determination into actual achievements. During the current production season, Hau Giang, Kien Giang and Minh Hai--three provinces with a very

large rice output--have reached only a very low mobilization rate because the politico-ideological task there has not been carried out intensively and broadly which has led to sluggishness and failure to seize good mobilization opportunities.

Administrative Measures

The application of administrative measures has been clearly mentioned in the last parts of the specific directives and resolutions of the central and provincial levels on grain mobilization. However, a glance over the situation in the past few years reveals that such measures have not been substantially carried out and that this failure has directly affected grain mobilization. Following are some examples:

--The village authorities in many areas have not said anything about certain households which have used postponement tactics and which still owe taxes and debts to the state though payment of these items is an unavoidable duty. Out of consideration for one another, a number of village cadres have covered up and ignored these cases simply because their own households also want to delay the full payment of taxes and debts.

--Private traders have transported rice freely and illegally and hundreds of distilleries in a number of villages have freely carried out their business which consumes hundreds of tons of rice per month and thousands of tons of rice per year. Nevertheless, village people's committees have failed to reckon the number of moonshiners and to educate them; nor have the financial sections collected business taxes and punished moonshiners according to the law in force.

--Cases of embezzlement of property, supplies and rice in state organs and cases of underhand dealings with private traders have not yet been tried and appropriately punished.

Generally speaking, the state law is still disregarded though a number of cases of violation of socialist property have recently been tried in various provinces. The Committee 79 and the People's Inspection Committees have failed to properly fulfill their functions. These "Committees" have been set up only for the sake of appearance in a number of localities and have, therefore, perfunctorily carried out activities on receiving instructions from the higher echelon.

Neglecting the application of administrative measures is tantamount to neglecting the management of property and supplies, which will lead to serious consequences. On hearing that people guilty of theft have not been punished or have received only a light penalty, others will compete in carrying out profitable activities.

People's committees at the provincial and district levels must help the village level ensure that the state law is effectively applied and that it contributes to greater results of the grain mobilization task.

To sum up, over the past 6 months, the Mekong River Delta provinces have mobilized a volume of rice larger than that for the entire year 1979 but have only fulfilled 50 percent of the 1980 mobilization requirements.

In carrying out Resolution No 25 of the Political Bureau in the next 6 months, these provinces will have to perseveringly struggle and to overcome hardships in order to satisfactorily mobilize grain following the summer-fall production season.

More supplies and goods will be invested in the 1980 10th-month production season. The question is how to use and manage this source of supplies and goods to obtain the greatest effects? This is the duty of all levels and sectors.

The experiences drawn from the success won in An Giang, Cuu Long and Tien Giang sharply contrast with the bitter lessons learned from the sluggishness of other localities which are still lagging behind. Since An Giang, Cuu Long, Tien Giang and Dong Thap have found a way out, other provinces in the Mekong River Delta will certainly move forward and do their utmost.

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REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN HAU GIANG, THAI BINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] To date, the summer-fall riceplants grown on 70,000 hectares in Hau Giang have been budding and putting forth ears. Peasants are inspecting the fields, tending and fertilizing for the last time those fields which still need fertilization, concentrating on keeping enough water to enable riceplants to bloom and simultaneously preparing to harvest the summer-fall rice crop. Peasants in Ke Sach District have harvested 1,700 hectares of summer-fall rice--an output of 25 quintals of paddy per hectare.

In late July and early August, Hau Giang has sown and transplanted the 10th-month rice on a further 40,000 hectares, bringing the total area cultivated with the 10th-month rice to more than 120,000 hectares. O Mon District, state farms and production stations have performed sowing and transplanting on 90 to 107 percent of the planned area.

In the past 5 years (1975-1979), agricultural cooperatives in Thai Binh Province have overcome numerous difficulties and employed over 35 million man-days to level and fill up land by using more than 28 million cubic meters of earth and to open an additional 4,412 hectares of land for cultivation. This area has been used to produce rice, vegetables and subsidiary food crops and has yielded 25,784 tons of paddy (including subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent). Throughout the province, population centers have been rezoned to promote the planning and transformation of ricefields. At the same time, leveling and filling have been carried out on many portions of old dikes and roads, hillocks, rivers, canals, drains and holes...The [land expansion] movement has been fairly satisfactory in the districts of Quynh Phu, Tien Hai, Kien Xuong...Thai Binh Province is completing the drawing up of an overall draft plan to expand the agricultural area to rationally exploit and use all land potentials in three regions--ricefields, riverside areas and coastal areas. It has a plan to exploit and use fallow land by assigning it to cooperatives for concentrated cultivation and letting it out on contract to production teams and mass organizations. It is gradually expanding farmland and coordinating this task with intensive cultivation and multicropping and with the transfer of people to new economic zones for construction.

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FARMING IN HAIPHONG, THAIBINH; COMMUNICATIONS IN RURAL HAU GIANG, MINH HAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] As of 15 August, Haiphong Municipality has sown and transplanted the 10th-month rice crop on 44,289 hectares representing 97 percent of the planned area. After completing the first weeding stage on more than 80 percent of the cultivated area, cooperatives are tending and fertilizing the crop, reexamining the potato strains to be cultivated and producing more sweet potato cuttings to have enough of them for cultivation in winter.

Along with the 10th-month production task and the preparations for the winter cultivation season, Haiphong has rather satisfactorily carried out the movement to open new lands, to reclaim fallow lands and to build sea dikes with a view to expanding the farmland area; to date, a further 2,000 hectares have been opened for the winter production season.

As of 15 August, Thai Binh has performed transplanting on 80,000 hectares of the main 10th-month rice crop--that is, 95 percent of the planned area. Cooperatives have urgently prepared the soil for seedling transplanting and have rapidly harvested kenaf on more than 4,000 hectares in order to surpass the plan norm for cultivated area.

By quickly overcoming the aftermath of waterlogging and rationally assigning the work force, Dong Hung District has basically completed sowing and transplanting by 10 August. Though many of their fields were deeply flooded, Kien Xuong and Hung Ha Districts have soundly guided the use of seedlings and cooperatives have thus been able to carry out transplanting over the entire planned area.

Cooperatives in Thai Binh are concentrating on weeding, fertilizing and tending riceplants: carrying 5,000 tons of fertilizers to the fields, applying an additional 1,000 tons of nitrate fertilizer to boost the riceplants' growth and performing the first stage of weeding on more than 20,000 hectares many of which have been weeded twice.

Everyday, there is a busy traffic of passengers and commodities between Can Tho and other localities in Hau Giang Province. The communications and transportation sector has reorganized and carefully managed interprovincial and provincial bus stations and gradually put their activities into an orderly pattern. Rudimentary and mechanized means of road and river transportation belonging to private citizens have been fully used and vehicles and boats belonging to the collective and state-operated sectors have been arranged and coordinated according to a plan designed to provide a more convenient and timely service for passengers than in the past. The ferry across the Hau River--which is nearly 2-km wide--has been carrying out activities in both day and night time. With a loading capacity of hundreds of tons, the ferryboats can, in each trip across the river, carry more than 10 large automobiles together with rudimentary vehicles and 600 passengers.

The Can Tho and Tra Noc Ports have been rearranged and carefully maintained to provide easy entry, exit and cargo handling for foreign seaships of 4 to 5 tonnage. The 150-km long Route 4 which crosses the province and the 900 kms of provincial roads have been properly maintained. Recently, the Can Tho boat and ship building workshop has quickly restored many wornout barges, heaved off 1,200-ton barges, repaired them for reuse or taken apart iron and steel pieces for further use.

Minh Hai has paid attention to developing the rural communications network on the district scale and has coordinated this task with water conservancy and the building of sea dikes. In the first 6 months of this year, 129 kms more of roads were constructed and 6 bridges with a total length of 166 meters built across canals. On-the-spot manpower and local raw materials were used to carry out all these constructions. Taking the lead over the past 6 months, Nam Can District built 10 new road sections with a total length of 21.5 kms and completed the building of 5 bridges including a 74-meter long and 2-meter wide wood bridge spanning the Rach Tau River at Xom Muí (Muí Hamlet) which is situated at the (southern) end of the country.

The districts of Phy Tan, Thoi Binh, Ngoc Hien, Hong Dan and Cai Nuoc have repaired sunken roads and wornout bridges and sluices and built new roads over a length of tens of kilometers by using hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of earth. Districts in the province are drawing up plans and preparing manpower to take advantage of the dry season subsequent to the rice harvest to concentrate forces on rapidly completing the building of new roads.

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BRIEFS

SONG BE NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--To date resettlers in various new economic zones in Song Be Province have opened up and put under cultivation 6,700 hectares of virgin land. Thanks to their land reclamation and cultivation efforts, these people--who in the past had to depend totally on the state for the supply of grain--have now been able to produce enough grain for their own consumption as well as for delivery to state granaries. [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 80]

THAI BINH WATERLOGGING--As a result of heavy rainfall caused by typhoon No 6, some 27,000 hectares of rice in Thai Binh Province have again been affected by waterlogging. Faced with this situation, the province has ordered all major sluiceways open to promptly drain out the water in each area and reserved 7,000 kilowatt hours of electricity for the protection of rice against waterlogging. [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Sep 80]

HA NAM NINH FLOOD--As many as 50,000 hectares or more than 50 percent of the cultivated area of 10th-month rice in Ha Nam Ninh Province have again been affected by waterlogging as a result of typhoon No 6. Along with mobilizing manpower to promptly repair and protect sea dikes in sensitive localities, the province has instructed local cooperatives to seek every possible means to save rice from waterlogging. [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 80]

KIEN GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--Kien Giang Province has sown or transplanted 10th-month rice on 178,500 hectares or 85 percent of the planned acreage. In general, the cultivation of the 10th-month rice in Kien Giang Province is still slow. The province has instructed local cooperatives and production collectives to further accelerate the cultivation of this rice, striving to overfulfill the planned norm. [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Sep 80]

HAU GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 15 August Hau Giang Province had transplanted 10th-month rice on nearly 300,000 hectares, thus basically completing the set plan. The province is now concentrating efforts on protecting riceplants against insects and waterlogging. [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Sep 80]

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

WORK-STEP CONTRACTING TO BE BROADLY APPLIED IN CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Luong Xuan Hoi, of the State Commission for Capital Construction: "Work-Step Contracting--A Measure That Needs to Be Broadly Applied in the Construction Sector"]

[Text] The construction sector manages a huge labor force. The state-operated force alone has 400,000 workers most of whom have attended training schools or courses and their average rank is category 2.4 (out of seven). However, these laborers have not yet been soundly managed by construction corporations and sites, with the result that many man-days and man-hours have been wasted. Laborers taking leave of their own free will have accounted for more than 10 percent of the total number of man-days. The number of holidays entitled to 70 percent of the pay for each grade or category is still large. In the first 6 months of this year, the actual working days performed monthly in central and local corporations numbered only 18 on the average. This figure was only 16 in certain units in Hanoi, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu.... The number of useful working hours has also been very small--only 4 to 5 hours for each working shift and at most 6 hours in other emulation units. Labor productivity has reached only nearly 70 percent of the plan norms. The objective reason for this state of affairs is a shortage of electricity, material supplies and transportation means while the subjective cause is the failure of work sites to properly carry out the very important task of organizing and managing labor.

To overcome the abovementioned negative manifestations, many units have begun to implement the system of paying wages according to the amount of products, letting out on contract entire work sections such as portions of a foundation, wall or roof...and letting work out on contract to each collective such as workers' unit or team; this method has led them to let out on contract an entire construction item or project such as a school, day-nursery, house, public health center or livestock farm...and, on this basis, to organize units which accept work contracts with economic accountability.

By applying the work-step contracting system, Construction Corporations No 1, 5 and 4 in Haiphong (Ministry of Building), and the Ha Nam Ninh

Construction Corporation and the Hanoi House Building Corporation have obtained a higher construction quality than before, shortened the construction time in some localities and reduced waste of construction materials.

During the work-step contracting process, the labor productivity of each worker has increased by 30 to 40 percent on the average and his monthly income, including other rewards, has also gone up--which has helped insure the subsistence of laborers.

As a result of the application of the work-step contracting system in each production unit or team, the numbers of leaves of absence taken at will has been substantially reduced, employment has been guaranteed for everyone and the time spent waiting for delivery of construction materials and other kinds of idle time reduced to a minimum. In many areas, the application of the work-step contracting system has resulted in an obvious increase in the number of useful working hours as well as in the obtainment of 23 or 24 man-days per month.

Actually, the implementation of the work-step contracting system with regard to each team or unit means the payment of wages according to the volume of products. When calculating the volume of construction prior to signing a contract, the head of the unit or team must ponder and seek rational organizational and managerial measures aimed at increasing [labor] productivity, ensuring a high income for workers and reducing the construction cost. After making reckonings on the basis of the contract, workers will know beforehand their actual income including wages and various types of reward for fulfillment of plans, for increasing labor productivity and for saving material supplies. They will thus become concerned about their jobs and work enthusiastically; consequently, negative manifestations at construction sites will be substantially reduced.

Experiences have clearly demonstrated the need to attach importance to the following conditions if the work-step contracting system is to be properly applied:

Prior to signing a work contract, each unit must prepare an adequate planning file including an estimate and a construction drawing for study by the unit or team head who will, on this basis, reckon and reexamine the volume of work and will envisage and organize work execution rationally and realistically concerning each construction item to be let out on contract.

Throughout the implementation of the work-step contracting system, it is unwise to slacken the management and supply of materials and technique as well as the management of labor; moreover, construction vehicles and machines must be used at the proper time if the expected construction speed is to be achieved.

It is necessary to study and improve the method of calculating unit prices and norms in accordance with the present actual situation so that these

prices and norms may be used as a rational basis for letting work out on contract; it is also necessary to improve the system of wages and rewards during the construction process to encourage the worker to feel a deeper attachment to the work site and to enthusiastically emulate in performing labor to achieve high productivity for the benefit of the society, unit and himself.

The work-step contracting system has been applied only to construction projects and items with a small volume and mostly in the civil construction field. Generally speaking, the scope of this contract system is still narrow.

The abovementioned experiences may pave the way for carrying out research and extending the application [of the work-step contracting system] to many projects involving a large construction volume and complex construction technique and to those relating to industrial, communications and water conservancy construction. These experiences may also be used as a basis for accelerating construction at important construction sites and neatly completing construction projects which are being needed by various sectors of the national economy.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

HON GAI PRODUCTION GOALS STATED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 30 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Hung Peng: "The Hon Gai Coal Production Corporation Is Striving to Fulfill the 1980 Plan"]

[Text] The Hon Gai coal production zone encompasses a wide area from the northeast [Vietnam] to Hon Gai Municipality. This is Vietnam's most important coal production zone. Each year, this zone produces 90 percent of the coal produced in the entire country. Based on these figures, the Hon Gai Coal Production Corporation is a major force in the 1980 coal production plan.

Since the beginning of 1980, the workers at the Hon Gai Coal Production Corporation have come to have a profound understanding of the value of coal. Thus, even though they have encountered difficulties concerning production equipment and daily life, the cadres and workers at the Hon Gai Coal Production Corporation have still stayed on the front line in order to maintain the coal production of the country.

A young worker who works at the Ha Lon coal mine said that regardless of the difficulties, this coal mine will take responsibility for producing coal for the entire country. The first step in solving the problems of the country and the corporation is to use all possible methods to find sources of coal in order to increase coal production as much as possible. Starting with the production team, things must be systematically carried out using work plans. There are now 72 construction sites that are involved in production activities and in supporting the lives of the people. Hundreds of thousands of tons of coal have been mined.

As for the coal mines in this zone, most of the coal is located 50 to 60 meters below the surface of the ground. In some places, the coal is several hundred meters underground. Usually, in order to obtain 1 ton of coal from surface mines, it is necessary to mine 7 to 10 cubic meters of earth. And this does not include the investments that must be made to conduct surveys, the stipulation of mining zones or the formulation of plans to conduct exploratory mining operations. As for underground

coal mines, normally, in order to obtain 1,000 tons of coal, it is necessary to dig down hundreds of meters and use 60 cubic meters of lumber to shore up the ground. During the French colonial period, the colonialists mined coal in the places where coal could be mined easily and the coal from such places is now exhausted. Now the workers in these zones have to work in places where mining is much more difficult.

The party and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have given special attention to coal production in this zone. For example, [attention has been given to providing] lumber, explosives, electricity and so on. In response to this concern, the cadres and workers in the Hon Gai coal mining zone have resolved to produce 5 million tons of coal in 1980 (the planned quota is 4.7 million tons). To commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Communist Party, the workers in the Hon Gai coal production zone have exceeded the planned quotas by 120 percent, which is the greatest level of production ever.

During the first 6 months of carrying out the 1980 plan, the various production sections of the Hon Gai Coal Corporation made great efforts but they have not completed their tasks. At present, they are emulating to overcome the weaknesses and implementing new methods in order to make progress toward successfully fulfilling the 1980 plan.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

RADIO REPORTS ON RECENT PROGRESS IN COAL INDUSTRY

RR181126 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Article by station correspondent on "Changes in the Coal Sector Over the Past 35 Years"]

[Summary] On returning to visit the coal sector, those who have been here before cannot conceal their surprise at the great changes in the area. From Mao Khe to Mong Duong, many new coalmines have sprouted up and are not under exploitation. Everywhere one goes, from Trang Bach to Vang Danh and from Mao Khe to Hon Gai and Canpha, one can see the coal being excavated through use of ultra-modern equipment such as the KHC coal wagon with a loading capacity of 27 to 40 tons, (?Polish-made) coal washing systems, and hitachi cranes.

"In achieving this rapid growth, the coal sector has gone through countless ups and downs. Looking back over the initial developmental stage of the coal mining area, we cannot but feel proud of what the coal sector has achieved thanks to the party leadership which is a decisive factor in all successes. Only 9 years after the last French colonialists withdrew from the coalmining area, on 5 August 1964, the coalmining area was able to win its first battle against U.S. air raids. The maximum rate of coal production at that time was put at 4.2 million tons, a praiseworthy figure."

Our venerated and beloved Uncle Ho's concern for the coal sector is widely known to all coalminers, who have engraved in their mind the solicitous teaching given to them by Uncle Ho 12 years ago: The coal sector must strive to become an exemplary sector for other sectors to follow, and Quang Ninh must strive to become a prosperous and beautiful province.

"Over the past 12 years, the coal sector has done many things. During the years of its struggle against the fiercest war of destruction as well as during the years of its peaceful construction, the coal sector, despite countless difficulties, has still been able to score remarkable achievements. The volume of dirt and stone being shovelled and the volume of coal in various open coal pits and coal shelves being excavated have

continued to increase; and the rate of coal production has been maintained. Moreover, the coal sector has also been able to build and put into operation a number of new coalmines such as the Cao Son and Tay Khe Xin coalmines. It is now building other coalmines in Mong Duong and Ban Nong and is expanding the excavation area in Ha Tu, Deo Sai, Cao 6 and Ha Lam in order to attain an annual coal production volume of more than 10 million tons within the next few years."

I met the director of the Deo Sai coalmine, who told me about his coalmine's honor of being the first coalmine to be visited and awarded a progressive banner by Uncle Ho 20 years ago. He revealed that this year his coalmine plans to produce 1.2 million tons of coal. I also met the director of Cam Pha machine works, who showed me a letter of commendation given to the machine works by Premier Pham Van Dong, and who told me how the machine works had strived to step up its repair work.

"The coal sector now has a powerful contingent of cadres and workers, including dozens of Ph.D. and M.A. degree holders, hundreds of engineers and tens of thousands of technical workers who possess good professional skills and whose knowledge of socialism has been improved with every passing day. This is an advantage for the coal sector in surging forward. The contingent of cadres and workers of the coal sector are now determined to launch a new emulation movement to score more new achievements in order to contribute to the common, glorious successes of the country."

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

HANOI RADIO HAILS SUCCESS OF TRUONG SON TASK FORCE

BEK181410 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Nhan Dan 18 September Editorial: "Truong Son Troops on the Front of Building and Defending the Fatherland"]

[Summary] "The cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland requires that communications and transport be further expanded with each passing day with the aim first of all of insuring smooth movement of the people nationwide--among the lowlands, the mountainous regions and the new economic zones, and between the cities and the countryside.

"In carrying out their duty of building the economy and standing ready for combat the troops of the Truong Son task force [Binh Doan], the main road-opening force of our army, have made an important contribution on this front. Since 1976, various units of the force have built 15 roads totaling over 3,300 km, of which 812 km, including 328 km of paved roadway, has been turned over to the state for public use along with 155 permanent and semi-permanent bridges and tens of thousands of meters of drains."

These important roadways most of them built in remote jungle and mountainous areas, have directly contributed to developing the economy, consolidating national defense and creating conditions for improving the living conditions of the ethnic minority people.

As an economic construction unit, the Truong Son task force has systematically consolidated and improved itself organizationally, professionally and technically. Through quarterly and annual plans, the force has effectively controlled all the activities of its units. By closely coordinating with state organs and especially with the communications and transport sector, it has been able to fulfill its tasks and promote a new workstyle.

"With its maturity on the road-opening front, the Truong Son task force has built up a contingent of commanding cadres well-versed in managerial,

economic and technical knowledge and experienced in organizing work for troops. It has turned a great number of combatants into technical personnel with ever-improving professional skills."

As before, our Truong Son cadres and combatants are ready to go wherever they are needed by the party and wherever there are difficulties. Upholding their glorious tradition, cadres and combatants of the Truong Son task force are displaying revolutionary heroism on the labor front to build the country, as well as on the military training grounds with the resolve to always fulfill their missions.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW LIGHTHOUSES--The maritime department of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation has just completed the construction of two lighthouses--the Cua Viet lighthouse in Dong Ha City and the Thuan An lighthouse--some 16 km away from Hue City. These new lighthouses, solidly built on islands close to the coastline, are capable of providing light uninterruptedly under all weather conditions. [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Sep 80]

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

NGUYEN HUU THO GREETES CHILDREN ON MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL

OW211401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] On the occasion of the mid-autumn festival, Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho addressed the following letter to teenagers and children throughout the country:

Dear Nephews and Nieces: The 1980 mid-autumn festival has come at a moment when our entire country is jubilantly celebrating the 35th anniversary of the success of Vietnam's revolution and greeting the brilliant success of the Soviet-Vietnamese space flight which has sent the first Vietnamese youth, hero Pham Tuan, into space.

Along with enjoying the mid-autumn festival, you have started a new school year marked by the historic celebrations of the 50th founding anniversary of the Union [Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union] (2 March 1931-2 March 1981) and of the 40th founding anniversary of the unit [Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit] (15 May 1941-15 May 1981).

I hope that you will endeavor to comply with Uncle Ho's five teachings, improve your ethics and study well.

I wish you success in applying this school year's motto: "To greet the founding anniversaries of the Union and Unit, let us resolutely study hard, be well-behaved, build our unit into a steady, strong one and advance to be the Union's members."

I wish all sectors, circles, parents, teachers and comrades in charge of teenagers and children new successes in the work of protecting, taking care of and educating teenagers and children.

My affectionate kisses to you nephews and nieces at home and abroad.

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BIOGRAPHIC

BIOGRAPHY OF VCTU PRESIDENT NGUYEN DUC THUAN

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Biographic Sketch of Nguyen Duc Thuan, Member of the Party Central Committee and President of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions]

[Text] Nguyen Duc Thuan was born in 1916 in the village of Bao Ngu, Vu Ban District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, into a lower middle peasant family. He was a worker.

He participated in the revolution in 1936 and was admitted into the Vietnam Communist Party in 1937.

From 1937 to 1940, he was Secretary of the Glassware Industry Party Chapter and Member of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee.

In 1940, he was arrested by the enemy and exiled to Son La and Con Dao.

In late 1945, he was liberated by the revolution and appointed Secretary of the Thu Dau Mot Provincial Party Committee.

In 1946, he participated in the Nam Bo Interzone Party Committee and was in charge of the Eastern Region.



In 1947, he was appointed Deputy Secretary of the Nam Bo Interzone Party Committee and held the functions of Head of the Front Department of the Party and Vice Chairman of the Lien Viet Front [Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces' Front] in Nam Bo.

From 1951 to late 1955, he was entrusted with tasks in the areas temporarily occupied by the enemy in South Vietnam.

In 1956, he was arrested by the enemy and exiled to Con Dao.

In 1965, after escaping from the Con Dao prison, he was sent by the Party to North Vietnam to carry out tasks and has ever since held the functions of Deputy Secretary and subsequently Secretary of the Party Fraction, Vice Chairman and concurrently Secretary General of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, Member of the National Assembly Standing Committee and Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee.

In December 1976, he was elected into the Sixth Party Central Committee.

On 20 August 1980, at the Fifth Session of its Fourth Term, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions Central Committee unanimously elected him President of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES: SRV ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

On 1 May 1980 the Vietnam Congress of [Roman Catholic] Bishops issued a letter to the clerics, brothers, nuns and parishoners throughout Vietnam. The list of signatories, in the order in which they signed, appears below (CHINH NGHIA 22 May 80 p 5)

I. Archdiocese of Hanoi

Joseph Maria Trịnh Văn Căn [TRINH VAWN CAWN], Cardinal
Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Hanoi.

Joseph Maria Nguyễn Tùng Cường [NGUYEENX TUNGF CUWOWNG], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Haiphong.

Paul Phạm Đình Tung [PHAMJ DINHF TUNGJ], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Bac Ninh.

Peter Nguyễn Huy Quang [NGUYEENX HUY QUANG], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Son Tay Diocese.

Joseph Phan Thế Hình [PHAN THEES HINH], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Son Tay.

Dominic Đinh Đức Trụ [DINH DUWCS TRUJ], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Thai Binh.

Joseph Đinh Bình [DINH BINHR], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Thai Binh.

Dominic Lê Hữu Cung [LEE HUWUX CUNG], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Bui Chu.

Joseph Vũ Duy Nhất [VUX ZUY NHAATS], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Bui Chu.

Paul Bùi Chu Tào [BUIF CHU TAOJ], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Phat Diem.

Joseph Nguyễn Thiện Khuyên [NGUYEENX THIEENJ KHUYEENS], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Phat Diem.

Peter Phạm Tân [PHAMJ TAANF], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Thanh Hoa.

Peter Trần Xuân Hạp [TRAANF XUAAN HAPJ], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Vinh.

II. Archdiocese of Hue

Philip Nguyễn Kim Điền [NGUYEENX KIM DIEENF], Archbishop
Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Hue.

Stephen Nguyễn Như Thế [NGUYEENX NHUW THEER], Archbishop
Suffragan Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Hue.

Francis Xavier Nguyễn Quang Sách [NGUYEENX QUANG SACHS], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Danang.

Paul Huỳnh Đông Các [HUYNHF DOONG CACS], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Quy Nhon.

Alexis Phạm Văn Lộc [PHAMJ VAWN LOOCJ], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Cong Tum.

Peter Nguyễn Huy Mai [NGUYEENX HUY MAI], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Buon Me Thuot.

Paul Nguyễn Văn Hoà [NGUYEENX VAWN HOAF], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Nha Trang.

III. Archdiocese of Ho Chi Minh City

Paul Nguyễn Văn Bình [NGUYEENX VAWN BINHF], Archbishop
Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Ho Chi Minh City.

Aloysius Phạm Văn Năm [PHAMJ VAWN NAAMX], Bishop
Bishop Adjutant of the Archdiocese of Ho Chi Minh City.

Jacob Nguyễn Văn Mậu [NGUYEENX VAWN MAUF], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Vinh Long.

Raphael Nguyễn Văn Diệp [NGUYEENX VAWN ZIEEPJ], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Archdiocese of Vinh Long.

Jacob Nguyễn Ngọc Quang [NGUYEENX NGOCJ QUANG], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Can Tho.

Emmanuel Lê Phong Thuận [LEE PHONG THUAANJ], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Can Tho.

Bartholomew Nguyễn Sơn Lâm [NGUYEENX SOWN LAAM], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Dalat.

Andrew Nguyễn Văn Nam [NGUYEENX VAWN NAM], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of My Tho.

John Baptist Bùi Tuần [BUIF TUAANF], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Long Xuyen.

Joseph Phạm Văn Thiên [PHAMJ VAWN THIEEN], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Phu Cuong.

Damien Nguyễn Văn Lăng [NGUYEENX VAWN LANGX], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Xuan Loc.

Paul Nguyễn Minh Nhật [NGUYEENX MINH NHAATJ], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Xuan Loc.

Nicolas Huỳnh Văn Nghi [HUYNHF VAWN NGHI], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Phan Thiet.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Văn Bút [NGUYEENX VAWN BUTS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Haiphong; on 30 Aug 80 he escorted Vietnam's first Cosmonaut on a tour of Haiphong. (NHAN DAN 1 Sep 80 p 1)

Đoàn Trần Cảnh [DOANF TRAANF CANHR]

Vice Chairman and Secretary General of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the People of Chile; on 4 Sep 80 he attended a meeting in Hanoi in support of the people of Chile. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 80 p 1)

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Premier; Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; recently he was appointed Chairman of the Vietnam Committee to commemorate the 1300th anniversary of the founding of Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 80 p 1)

Vũ Xuân Chiêm [VUX XUAAN CHIEEM]

Vice Minister of National Defense; on 29 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies at Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 80 p 1)

Đỗ Chính [DOOX CHINHS]

Minister of Marine Products; recently he attended a conference in Hanoi to discuss measure for improving the fish catch. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Dân [NGUYEENX ZANF]

*Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 2 Sep 80 he attended National Day ceremonies in Haiphong. (NHAN DAN 4 Sep 80 p 1)

Hồ Anh Dũng [HOOF ANH ZUNGX]

*Acting Secretary General of the Vietnam Youth Federation; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; he headed a youth delegation that visited Iraq on 2-12 Aug 80. (TIEN PHONG 26 Aug - 1 Sep 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Giáp [NGUYEENX GIAPS]

SRV Ambassador to Japan; on 4 Sep he attended SRV National Day ceremonies in Tokyo. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 80 p 4)

Lê Quang Hòa [LEE QUANG HOAF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Vice Minister of National Defense; recently he left on a visit to Cuba to participate in activities marking the 35th anniversary of the SRV. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 80 p 1)

Vũ Kỳ [VUX KYF]

*Deputy Head of the Ho Chi Minh Museum; on 29 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; on 2 Sep 80 he attended National Day activities in Minh Hai Province. (NHAN DAN 4 Sep 80 p 4)

Đào Đình Luyện [DAOF DINHF LUYEENJ], Major General

Commander of the Vietnam People's Airforce; *Political Officer of the Vietnam People's Airforce; on 29 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Mạnh [NGUYEENX MANHJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 30 Aug 80 he escorted Vietnam's first Cosmonaut on a tour of Haiphong. (NHAN DAN 1 Sep 80 p 1)

Phạm Thanh Ngân [PHAMJ THANH NGAAN], *Colonel

Commander of the Thang Long Airforce Division; on 29 Aug 80 his unit was visited by Phạm Tuan, first Vietnamese Cosmonaut. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 80 p 4)

Đổng Xuân Nghiễn [ZUWONG XUAAN NGHIEEN]

Chief Secretary of the Vietnam Teachers Trade Union; his article "Developments in the Teaching Force During the Past 35 Years" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 80 p 3)

Lưỡng Văn Nho [LUWONG VAWN NHO], *Major General

Deputy Commander 7th Military Region; recently he attended the start of the first reserve officers course at Ho Chi Minh City University. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Aug 80 p 1)

Hoàng Bích Sơn [HOANGF BICH SOWN]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 29 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies at Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 80 p 1)

Hoàng Thanh [HOANGF THANH]

*Director of the Vietnam Film Import-Export and Distribution Corporation [Cong ty Xuat nhap khau va Phat hanh phim Viet Nam]; he is the author of an article in this issue on past activities of the corporation. (DIEN ANH N 3, May-Jun 80 pp 30-31)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWONGF]

Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the People of Chile; on 4 Sep 80 he attended a meeting in Hanoi in support of the Chilean people. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 80 p 1)

Hoàng Xuân Tuy [HOANGF XUAAN TUYF]

Vice Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; recently he attended the start of the first reserve officers course at Ho Chi Minh City University. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Aug 80 p 1)

Huỳnh Văn Ve [HUYNHF VAWN VE]

*Director of the Marine Products Service, Vung Tau-Cong Dao Special Zone; his efforts to improve the fish catch by his Special Zone are described in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Chí Vượng [NGUYEENX CHIS VUWONGJ]

*Deputy Chief of the Department of Material Planning [Vu Ke Hoach Vat Tu], Ministry of Culture and Information; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "The Labor of Stage Artists." (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 6, Jun 80 pp 33-34)

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